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BOOK NOTICES.

In the series of Columbia University *Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, there has recently appeared, under the title "Reconstruction in Texas," (No. 95 of the series) the first systematic treatment of this subject that has been given to the public. The work referred to is by Charles W. Ramsdell, sometime university fellow in Columbia University, instructor in history, University of Texas, and fellow and recently corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Texas State Historical Association. It is a monograph of 324 pages octavo, beginning with a brief review of Secession, the history of Texas during the Civil War, and the conditions under which the Reconstruction *régime* was inaugurated, and covering in detail the whole history of Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction down to 1873. The value of the work is much enhanced by a well-organized table of contents, a bibliography, and an index.

An arrangement has been made whereby the members of the Association can procure this number of the *Studies* at two dollars per copy bound, plus sixteen cents for postage. The publishers' price is two dollars and a half for unbound, and three dollars for bound copies. Orders should be sent to Mr. Charles W. Ramsdell, University Station, Austin, Texas.

A review of the monograph will appear in a subsequent number of THE QUARTERLY.

Leona Vicario, Heroína Insurgente. Por Genaro García. Mexico: Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología. 1910. pp. 210.

Leona Vicario was the heroine of the Mexican war of independence. Gently born and wealthy, she cast her lot with Hidalgo's insurgents and performed useful service in secretly providing supplies for them and transmitting their correspondence. She was discovered, tried, and imprisoned, but escaped and fled to the camps of the patriots. Following them in their campaigns for several years, she did the work of a modern Red Cross nurse. During this

period she married Andres Quintana Roos, a prominent revolutionist. With him she was pardoned by the Spanish government in 1819, but she and Roos remained Liberals at heart and after independence from Spain was accomplished they again got into trouble through their opposition to the tyrannical administration of President Bustamante. Leona's influence in recruiting powerful insurgents and her material services during the revolution were deeply appreciated by her countrymen, and the legislature of Coahuila and Texas honored her in 1827 by changing the name of the capital, Saltillo, to Leona Vicario. She died in 1842. In following the life of his heroine Señor García gives a rapid, but useful sketch of the revolution. The present volume is one of an edition of three hundred copies for private distribution, and is beautifully printed and illustrated.

E. C. B.